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6241

WESTON'S

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS



GIBSON
THE GREATEST BERRY
IN EXISTENCE.

A. R. WESTON & CO.
BRIDGMAN, MICH.

1923

The Wonderful Eaton

*The Firmest
Berry Grown*



Here is a berry that is remarkable for its size, smooth even shape, quality, color, firmness and its long fruiting season, in fact it is one of the best all around berries on our list for home use or market.

The plants have a splendid root system and are good clean thrifty growers and never fail to make a good fruiting row for the next season's crop. The fruit is a beautiful dark glossy red which extends clear to the center of the berry, juicy and of fine flavor and yet so firm that they will stand shipping to the most distant market. Its size, beautiful color and even regular shape catch the eye of the buyer, who will always pay a fancy price for them, rather than a low price for smaller, lighter colored berries, and the grower gets the benefit. Light colored berries are out of date and a thing of the past in all markets. There is no berry on our list that is as good as the Eaton for canning, preserves and jelly, but best of all its great productiveness recommends it to the grower as one of the most profitable berries for him to grow. We have a large supply of choice, thrifty, extra well-rooted plants of our own growing to offer you this Spring and the price is so low that you can well afford to plant several acres to the Eaton and you will find it a big paying investment.

The Coming Strawberry

IF YOU PLANT THEM ONCE—YOU'LL PLANT THEM
ALWAYS



1892

1923

Experience

Experience is a good teacher though usually a dear one. If all of us had profited by the little experience we have had during the past thirty years, we should now be able to do things and do them right. We have had thirty-one years of experience in growing, handling and packing small fruit plants for commercial growers, covering nearly every state in the Union and experience has taught us the most profitable varieties to grow and has given us a good knowledge of which variety would do the best for you. Also how to grow the plants and pack them so they will reach you in good condition. You take no risk in placing your orders and money with us, as we have passed through the experimental stage and are in a position to furnish you with plants that are grown and packed right, and any orders you may send us will be appreciated and the best plants we know how to grow will be sent you. We would suggest that you place your order with us as soon as possible after you receive our catalogue, so that the plants may be reserved for you and shipped later when you are ready for them. We also advise very early spring planting. Plants set early will get a good start before the hot, dry weather strikes them and are much more apt to grow and make a good fruiting row than those set later in the season. Nature's own time for starting a new growth is in the early spring, hence this is the best and proper time to do your planting.

Our Location

To those who are not familiar with our location, will say that we are located in the heart of the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan, and fifteen miles north of the Indiana State line. Less than three hour's run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants is made to all other roads. Eastern and Northern shipments are made over the Pere Marquette without going through Chicago. Our soil here in Berrien County is a rich, sandy loam, and is peculiarly adapted for plant growth, and all kinds of plants are grown here to a perfection that is seldom, if ever, attained in other counties of the state. This is why Berrien County has a national reputation for producing the best plants. Plants grown on this soil are extremely hardy, developing the best root and bud system possible, and will withstand the shock of transfer to other soils much better than those grown on a heavier or a black, mucky soil, although such soils will usually produce larger plants; however, the bud system is deficient, and they are not nearly as hardy as the plants grown on our sandy loam. We shall be pleased to receive orders from our old friends and customers and from any new ones who may receive this catalogue and assure you that every effort will be put forth to satisfy and please you.

Sincerely yours,
A. R. WESTON & CO.



Mr. Wm. Haas of this place cleared \$100.00 per acre from Black Raspberries planted between the rows of his young apple orchard before the trees came into bearing. You can do as well.

Instructions to Purchasers

Our customers will find it greatly to their advantage when in need of small fruit plants, to place their orders early, say January, February or first part of March—the earlier the better. Then give us instructions to ship you the plants early in April, before the 20th if possible, according to your location. Strawberry plants especially should be planted early for best results, even if the ground is a little too wet and the weather so cold that it makes a disagreeable job for planting. Later on you will be glad that you got the plants out early, as the plants set out early are more apt to grow, and do well for you, and will make a better fruiting row by fall than if set out late in the season.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by ordering early and having the plants shipped early, as the plants shipped early are in a dormant state, and will stand digging, shipping and transplanting much better than if shipped late when there is a rank growth of foliage, with unfavorable weather conditions. Then you save quite a little in express charges on early shipments, as the plants are lighter in weight, and besides on all early orders, you get just what is wanted before our list becomes broken, while late comers are apt to find our list broken, and we may be short of just the special kind wanted, causing annoyance to us and disappointment to the purchaser, so if the above suggestions meet with your approval, just sit down and make up your order of whatever plants you may need for the spring planting, and mail to us as soon as possible after you receive this catalogue.

If for any reason you are not quite ready to set the plants on their arrival, remove the cover, and run your hand down into the plants, and if they seem cool and moist, and you think that you will be able to set them out in the course of a few days, just carry the crate down into the cellar where it is cool, and they will be all right for several days. But examine them every day. Do not put any water on them, as this will start them to heating, and remember that plants that are quite wilted from lack of moisture are more apt to grow than those which have been given too much moisture. If the plants feel warm to the hand when received just remove them from the package, shaking out the bunches, and repack them again on a shelf in the cellar, and if the moss seems too dry, add more water to it, but do not wet the plants. This will stop their heating and if your cellar is cool, you can hold them nicely for a week or ten days. If for any reason the plants should have to be held longer than this, the best way is to plant them in a temporary bed an inch apart, in rows, with rows about six inches apart, wet the roots before planting, and do not expose the roots to the air any more than you can help. See that each plant is set deep enough so that the roots around the crown do not show above the ground. Pack the soil down firmly on the roots. When you have them all set out sprinkle the bed lightly and give some shade to the plants for a few days. Do not heel in the bunches without untying.

Strawberry plants set early in this way, and later transplanted to the permanent bed, are much more valuable than those received later and planted at once on their arrival. But there are two very important things to remember when setting plants in a temporary bed. The soil should not be too light or too heavy. A moist loamy soil is best, and whatever else you do, do not trust the children or the hired help to do this work, but do it yourself, and then you will absolutely know that it is done right.



A small portion of one of our large fields of Gibson, showing the new addition to Bridgman in the background.

Substitution

When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some of the kinds wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

Packing

Packing will be done in the most thorough manner and with strict regard to the interests of the customer. We make no charge for baskets and crates, or for delivery to transportation company, and we pack as lightly as is consistent with safe transportation. However, when stock is sold at wholesale prices, a charge of actual cost for barrels and boxes will be made, usually ranging in price from 35c to \$2.00 each, according to size.

Protection

For the protection of our customers we have our plants inspected every fall by our state inspector and a copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment. Also all cane plants will be fumigated to meet the requirements of the different state laws.

For Hurry-up Orders

Use long distance telephone or Western Union Telegraph.

References

Bridgman State Bank, Bridgman, Michigan; Express Agent; Postmaster, or any business man at Bridgman, where we have lived for forty-one years.

Our Terms are Cash with Order

Or we will book early orders, if one-third the amount is sent with the order, and balance payable April 1st or before plants are shipped. **USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.** Remit by Draft, Express or Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or your check will do.

Our Guarantee

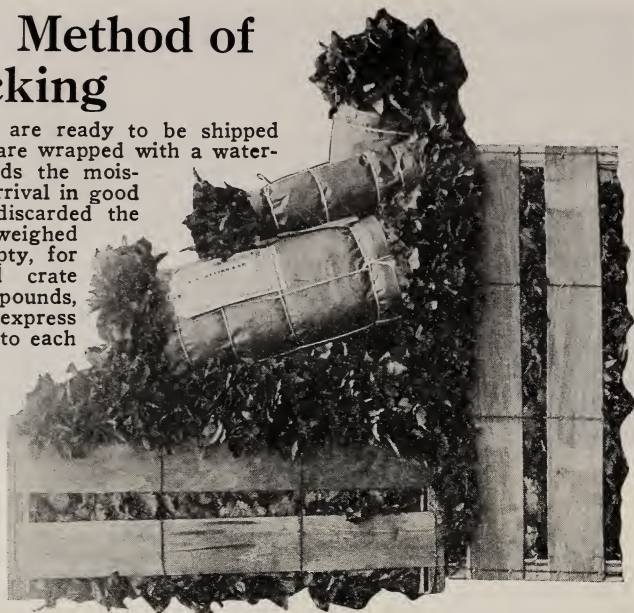
We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first-class in every respect, fresh dug and packed in the best possible manner, and delivered to the post-office or express company in first-class condition. If plants should not prove true to name, we will upon proper proof, return you money for such plants, or refill that portion of your order which has not proved true to name, but are not liable for further damages.

We do not guarantee anything which is beyond our control, which includes floods, fires, strikes, drouths, accidents, conditions of plants on arrival at destination, the growth of same, or the crops.

Weston's Method of Packing

The small packages are ready to be shipped by parcel post. They are wrapped with a water-proof paper which holds the moisture in, thus insuring arrival in good condition. We have discarded the old style crate, which weighed nine pounds when empty, for the new wire-bound crate which weighs only four pounds, a saving to you in express charges on five pounds to each crate, an item worthy of your consideration. These crates, while very light, are almost unbreakable, and are never opened while in transit. We used these wire-bound crates last season, and there was not even one complaint of crates arriving broken or short count of contents. This is only

another instance where it pays to buy your plants from Weston.



DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Grapes. Rows 8 feet apart, 10 feet in the row.

Currants and Gooseberries. Rows 5 feet apart, 4 feet in the row.

Raspberries. Rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in the row.

Blackberries. Rows 6½ feet apart, 3 feet in the row.

Strawberries for the field. 3½ feet apart, 1½ feet in the row.

Strawberries for the garden. 2 feet apart, 1 foot in the row.

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT ONE ACRE.

1 by 1 foot	43,560	4 by 4 feet	2,722
2 by 1 foot	21,780	5 by 1 foot	8,712
2 by 2 feet	10,890	5 by 2 feet	4,356
3 by 1 foot	14,520	5 by 3 feet	2,904
3½ by 1½ feet	8,712	5 by 4 feet	2,178
3 by 2 feet	7,260	5 by 5 feet	1,742
3 by 3 feet	4,840	6 by 1 foot	7,260
4 by 1 foot	10,890	6 by 2 feet	3,630
4 by 2 feet	5,445	6 by 3 feet	2,420
4 by 3 feet	3,630	6 by 4 feet	1,815

Rule for determining the number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants for an acre.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 2554

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of A. R. Weston & Co., of Bridgman, Mich., and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31st, 1923.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Michigan, August 12, 1922.

Express Shipments

When there are no strikes and conditions are normal, we would advise you to have all fair sized shipments of plants sent by express, and very small orders by parcel post.

Freight Shipments

We advise you not to have any kind of plants shipped by freight, no matter what the distance may be; or the cost of transportation; it is not a safe and reliable way to have live plants shipped.

Our Shipping Season

We commence shipping Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants in the fall, about October 7th; all other plants about two weeks later, and continue until the ground freezes, about November 10th to 15th. Do not ask us to ship other varieties of plants before October 20th, as they do not mature here in Michigan until late in the fall. We would suggest that you follow nature and set all strawberry plants in the early spring. The earlier the better. The season for spring shipments opens usually about March 15th to 20th, and continues until about May 10th to 15th. The location of our farms and the nature of the soil is such that we can make very early shipments. We have a very large trade every Spring from nurserymen and dealers in plants, also the Southern planters who truly appreciate this early service and are able to get strictly fresh dug plants very early in the season. We have no cellar or cold storage buildings or other buildings where plants are held over winter for the early shipments, and this is a point worthy of the consideration of everyone who wishes his plants fresh dug and shipped early in spring.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry—Showing the Strong Root System of our Plants.

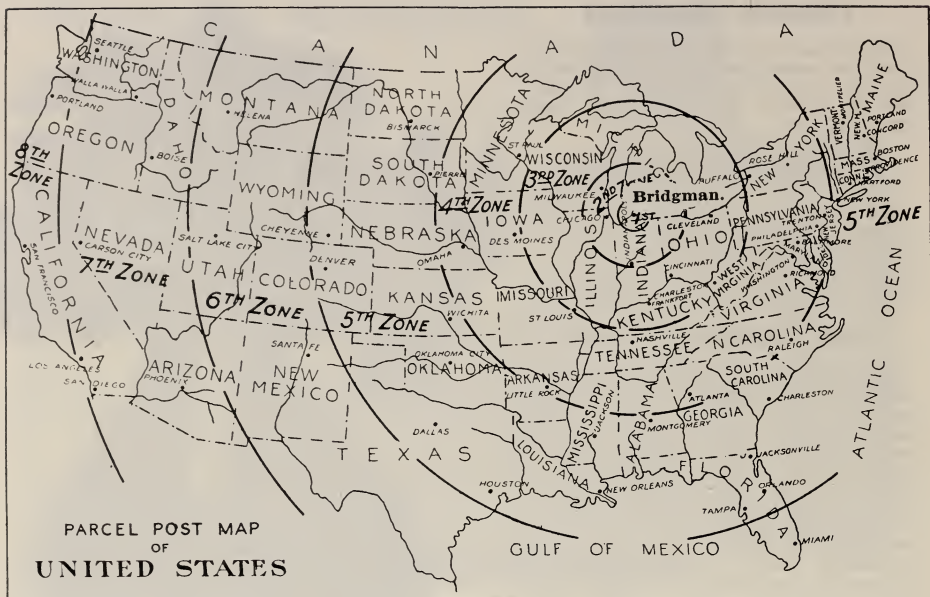
Lost Orders

All orders are acknowledged by postal card same day received, but should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost, but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, postoffice, county and state in full, and **WRITE PLAINLY, ESPECIALLY YOUR NAME.**

Errors and Claims

Errors and claims, if any, should be brought to our attention immediately after receipt of plants, for correction. Complaints offered after the plants have been in the hands of the purchaser ten days cannot and will not be entertained, except where they should happen to prove untrue to name or label. Such an error, of course, could not always be detected until the plants bear fruit the following season.

If plants are shipped by express, and they should be delayed in transit, be sure to open the package and examine contents at the express office, and if found in a damaged condition, have your express agent make note of this in writing on your receipt for charges. (This is very important, as you cannot recover loss or damage unless this is done). Then write us and we will furnish you with invoice of your shipment and shipping receipt. Pin these, with your receipt, and claim for damage, and hand to your express agent for collection. Your Postmaster will furnish blank forms for you to fill out in case of damage to insured packages.



Parcel Post Shipments

We can now ship packages weighing 70 pounds to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd zones; 50 pounds is the limit to the farther zones. If your order calls for more than 1,000 strawberry plants, or more than 200 cane plants, express will be the best method of shipment.

How Much to Include for Postage

Locate the state in which you live on the above map. The figure inside the circle passing through the portion of the state in which your town is located will indicate your parcel post zone. The amount of postage to include with your order is shown on the table below:

No. of Strawberry Plants	1st zone	2nd zone	3rd zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
25	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15
50	.08	.08	.12	.12	.12	.20	.20	.20
100	.10	.10	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25	.25
200	.20	.20	.25	.25	.25	.45	.45	.45
300	.30	.30	.30	.40	.45	.55	.70	.80
400	.35	.35	.40	.55	.80	1.10	1.20	1.30
500	.40	.40	.55	.80	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90
600	.50	.50	.65	1.00				
700	.60	.60	.75	1.20				
800	.65	.65	.85	1.40				
900	.75	.75	.95	1.50				
1000	.85	.85	1.00	1.80				

In Zones 5, 6, 7 and 8 larger shipments will cost less by express.

Special Notice

Parcel Post rate on Cane Plants will be double the amounts shown in above table, excepting Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants and Rhubarb, which will be three times the above amounts.



The Right Method of Protecting Your Strawberry and Other Small Fruit Plants from Plant Diseases and Insect Pests

Years ago, when the country was new, no one ever thought of spraying, as plant and tree diseases and troublesome insects were almost unknown, but today if we expect to grow a good crop of berries or tree fruit, we must spray thoroughly and keep everlastingly at it. We sprayed our strawberry fields eight times last season, to head off the leaf roller, using a solution of the Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead, which effectively prevented this pest from attacking any of our growing plants in our propagating beds. This same mixture also prevents leaf spot or rust on the foliage; also prevents anthracnose on purple and black raspberries and grapes. There are hundreds of different diseases and insect pests, that do their level best to destroy all kinds of small fruits, vines, shrubbery and trees; so no matter how valuable your time may be, it will certainly pay you big to spray, using the right material in the right way, and at the right time, and you will be more than pleased with the results. The above photograph shows one of our men using the Tirrell sprayer, which we purchased two years ago; and so thoroughly convinced are we that this particular sprayer is better than any other, that we would not sell it for ten times what we paid for it, if we could not buy another just like it. The nozzle is so constructed that it never clogs, operates under fifteen pounds pressure, and yet produces a finer spray than any other, thereby saving nearly half of the spray material. As it requires but one man to operate it, there is another saving of half in labor. This sprayer is so constructed that one man can spray five rows of strawberries or potatoes, or two rows of grapes, each time across the field. We advise you to write the Tirrell Mfg. Co., Bridgman, Mich., for their free catalog, which tells you how and when to spray; what material to use, and how to make it, with other valuable information.

Culture and Instructions in a Nutshell

Strawberry plants are divided into two general classes called perfect and imperfect or staminate and pistillate. The perfect or staminate varieties have stamens, produce pollen, and fertilize not only their own blooms, but those of the other class. The imperfect or pistillate sorts, as a rule, have no stamens and produce no pollen, hence their bloom must be fertilized by staminate. However, as a matter of fact, many of the so-called imperfect varieties have a few stamens and are able to pollinize themselves to some extent, but not sufficiently to produce a full crop. In planting imperfect or pistillate kinds every fourth or fifth row should be set with two rows of some perfect or staminate variety. In our catalogue we mark the perfect sorts (Per.) and imperfect (Imp.).

The halftone cuts shown in this catalogue are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year what is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone dust, wood ashes, nitrate of soda, and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all the lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use a common plank float, which you can make at little cost. We use a hand marker (homemade) that marks three rows at once. Light sandy soil should be plowed shallow.

SETTING PLANTS. Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides. Be very particular and see that plant is set at just the same depth as it grew in its original bed.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow a furrow and set the plants in it, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many of the new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market, etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances, with which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well underdrained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer, or dry out easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advice as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice.

In planting your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low and near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of a situation as nearly exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set out or at least within a few days. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores of the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants, as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossom stems should be pinched off from all plants the first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide matted row (and we would not recommend wide matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over. Then run over the bed with your mower, cutting the vines, weeds, grass, etc., and when perfectly dry set fire and burn the whole bed over, mulch and all. This will kill millions of weed seeds and insect pests, but will not injure the plants. Finally, for the last reminder, make the soil rich. Pulverize it thoroughly. Plant very early in the spring, the earlier the better the results will be. Shorten the roots to 4 or 5 inches. Do not expose plants to the air without wetting the roots. Set plants same depth as they grew in original bed. Press the soil down good and firm about the plant. Keep surface stirred around plant, but hoe shallow and often. Cultivate after every rain, and as many times as seems necessary. In the north give winter protection.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to description, soil, varieties, express rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and helping you if possible. So let the questions come.



Strawberries from Early Spring till Late Fall.

Weston's Everbearing Strawberries

Reliable Money Makers

We were among the first in Michigan to experiment with the everbearing strawberry. This was many years ago; since then we have tried out many different everbearing varieties as they have been originated from time to time. However, in all these years we have found only two varieties that would stand the test; either of these two kinds, Progressive and Champion will prove satisfactory to the average berry grower. The Progressive is the most popular everbearer known at the present time, probably because it is better known over a wider range of territory and because of its unfailing habit of producing an immense crop of berries from the new formed plants the first year and because it will do well anywhere if planted on moist, rich soil and given good care. The Champion is similar to the Progressive in plant growth size and shape of the fruit, but the Champion is a much better plant maker, more productive and of better quality. See the Champion in natural colors on inside back cover.

One point has been well and thoroughly established in regard to the everbearers, that is they are the most satisfactory and profitable strawberry grown when tried out on a large scale for commercial purposes. We have yet to hear of a single failure where one to ten acres were planted. The only complaints we have received were from people who just bought a few plants for home use, say enough for one to three short rows in the garden. The children knew where those rows were, so did the birds, and between the two the rows were kept picked up clean so when father or mother went out to the garden some evening or Sunday morning to pick a mess of luscious berries for supper or the Sunday dinner, they were surprised to find no berries there, and they immediately wrote their nurseryman that the everbearer is a fake and that he should not list them any more in his catalogue to fool the people, but the children and the birds know the truth of the matter, the sweetest berries they ever tasted and just lots of them, too. Our advice is, plan to grow more berries than the children and birds will use, and you will always be a good friend of the everbearer.

CHAMPION, THE MOST PRODUCTIVE.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

The Two Best Everbearers Known

Progressive

The Progressive has been the standard everbearer for many years; other varieties of everbearers have come and gone, but the Progressive still holds its own and is growing more popular every year. We have never been able to grow plants enough of this variety to supply the demand for them. From a commercial standpoint, it has no worthy competitor except the Champion. It is a good clean thrifty grower of small to medium sized plants about like the Dunlap. It will produce a good crop of berries the same year the plants are set, and the earlier you can set the plants in the spring the larger the crop will be, all of the new formed plants as well as the mother plant will produce a heavy crop from about August 15th to October 1st to 10th. If planted on a moist, rich soil it will make sufficient plants for a fruiting row. For best results the plants should be set a foot apart in the row with rows three and a half feet apart; allow them to make all the plants they will, but keep all blossom stems picked off of the mother plant up to about July 1st. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, even shape, firm, and of good quality and color; this as well as the Champion are sure croppers every year, if the frost kills the blossoms, the plants will throw up other fruit stems, producing a full crop just the same as if nothing had happened. The fruit sells in the fall for three to four times as much as it does in the spring, so plant an acre or more of the everbearers this spring, set the plants early on a moist rich soil and give them good clean cultivation throughout the season and results will be very gratifying.

Champion

This new everbearer was introduced about six years ago by E. L. Lubke, of Michigan, since which time it has been quite extensively planted by fruit growers in Southern Michigan, and several hundred thousand of the plants have been shipped into other states and so far as we can learn not even one bad report of it has been received by anyone. In habit of growth, size and shape of the fruit, it is very similar to the Progressive. However, with us and others who have fruited it here in Berrien county, it has proved to be a much better plant maker, higher in quality and much more productive, three mighty good reasons why you should plant the Champion. Its color and firmness are equal to the Progressive, and some growers say it is larger in size and will prove more satisfactory on a lighter soil than the Progressive. We know you will be pleased with the Champion, so plant all you can of them. If you want the genuine everbearers, place your order with Weston, and get high quality, true to name stock.

CHAMPION, THE MOST PRODUCTIVE EVERBEARER.



Aroma, One of the Best Late Varieties.



Perfect Blossom.

Spring Strawberries

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for the best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every fourth or fifth row with them.



Imperfect Blossom.

AROMA. (Per.) Plants large, vigorous, with a splendid root system; always make just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. The blossoms are rich in pollen, and a good fertilizer for Bubach and Sample. Fruit large to very large, holds its size well throughout all the pickings. The berry is roundish, conical, smooth, and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright, glossy red in color, very firm, and of high quality. It is nearly as late as Gandy and fully three times as productive and a sure cropper every year and one of the best medium late sorts.

BRANDYWINE. (Per.) A good old standard medium late variety. Plants are of good size, with healthy foliage, a splendid root system and a good plant maker, productive of large highly colored fruit, very firm and of high quality. Among the best medium late sorts.

CHARLES I. (Per.) This is one of the earliest berries to ripen that we have in this section and always sells for extra high prices on the Chicago market. Plants are medium in size, vigorous and healthy and a good plant maker; fruit is large, regular in form with fair color and firmness. It is the early berry that gets the big money; add to this the great productiveness of this variety and you have a combination that is mighty hard to beat.

BUN SPECIAL. (Per.) This berry originated at Greenville, Ohio, and was introduced in 1920 by O. A. D. Baldwin, who says of this berry that for size, color and productiveness it's in a class by itself and that it's the finest flavored big yielding strawberry he ever saw; uniform in size and shape, a dark glossy red in color, and red clear to the center of the berry. Ripens evenly with no green tips, firm and of high quality. Mr. Baldwin further states that he has personally watched it fruiting for the past five years on both the originator's and his own farm, alongside of other standard varieties, and that it has them all beaten in every way. We have known Mr. Baldwin from boyhood up, and have confidence in what he says regarding this variety. We procured a quantity of these plants from him last spring, and now have about a hundred thousand of these famous plants to offer you this spring. We believe you will be well pleased with the Bun Special and advise you to plant an acre or more of them. See inside back cover.

PLANT AROMA AND KELLOGG'S PRIZE FOR LATE.



Charles I

The Earliest Berry to Ripen and Very Productive.

A Big Money Maker

Plants are medium in size, vigorous and healthy, and good plant-makers. Fruit is large, regular in form, with good color and firmness. It is the Early Berry that gets the big money. Add to this the great productiveness of this variety, and you have a combination that is hard to beat.

Kellogg's Prize (Imp.) This is an extra good late variety. In fact, can be classed as the one late variety without a fault. Plants are large, thrifty and deep rooted; stands a long drought remarkably well; is a good plant maker. It is very productive of large, delicious berries, that are of high color and quality, and smooth and regular in form. So firm that it can be shipped to the most distant market, has a wax-like surface, with yellow seeds and a beautiful calyx. This is truly a beautiful berry of exceptionally high merit, and should be planted by everyone desiring a late ripening berry. It will prove very satisfactory on nearly all kinds of soil and over the greater part of the United States. Aroma or Brandywine are good fertilizers for this variety. Our supply of plants this year is limited, so place your order early and get started with the best late berry known.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., May 15, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

I received the 1,500 strawberry plants and have them all set out. They were fine plants and am well pleased with them. Thanking you very much for such fine plants and courteous treatment, I am

Very respectfully,
E. A. BAKER.

WESTON KNOWS HOW TO PACK FOR LONG DISTANCE SHIPPING.

Sandy, Utah, April 13, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

The strawberry plants arrived safely and in first-class condition. They look good, and I am well pleased.

HARLOW R. GROW.

CHARLES I, PRODUCTIVE EARLY VARIETY.



Senator Dunlap

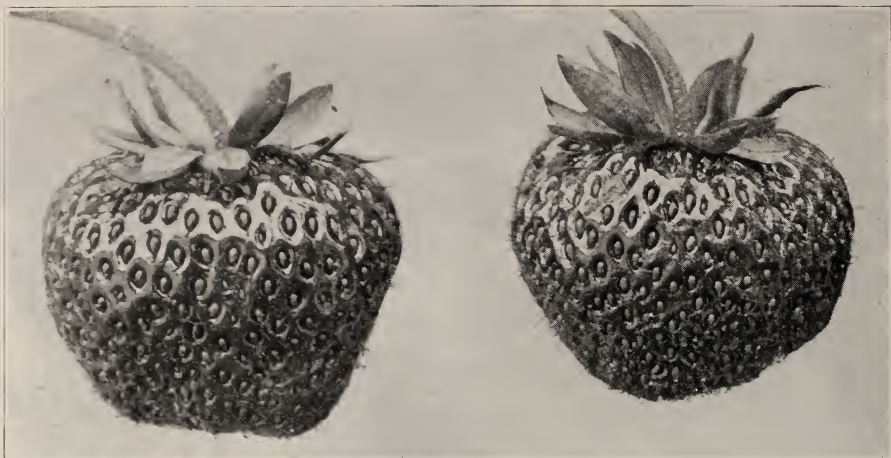
The Main Crop Berry

Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy and very prolific. Long rooted, and comes as near being drought-proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely, and will do best when restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large, smooth, regular and very attractive in form. Very firm, and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to the center of the berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early, and is of long season. It does well everywhere, and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers, as they cannot fail with it on any kind of soil, or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years, and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, are planting heavily to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry has created since its introduction some eighteen years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap, Gibson, Cooper and Premier, the four leaders. They will not disappoint you.

Howard No. 17 (Per.) This variety was originated in Massachusetts, about twenty years ago, but was not introduced until 1918, by C. E. Chapman, and has come to the front very rapidly since its introduction. It is now being grown in nearly every state in the Union by many of the up-to-date berry growers. The plants are large and vigorous, deep rooted and able to stand a long drought; very productive and a good plant maker. Fruit is very large, firm and of high quality, and has a beautiful, bright glossy red color, which extends to the center of the berry. Holds its size remarkably well to the last pick-

ings. Commences to ripen early, and has a long season. It is just the berry you want for the main crop. Fully three-fourths of the crop will always bring a fancy price on any market. This variety needs no petting, and is at home on either a sandy or a clay loam soil.

DUNLAP, THE MAIN CROP BERRY.

**Magic Gem.**

Magic Gem

(Per.) This variety is of late introduction, and is becoming very popular as a medium to late variety, very productive, fruit large, very firm, good quality, nice even shape with large hulls, color dark red with bright yellow seeds, which stand out from the berry, a good plant maker and a good all around market berry.

Sample

**Sample.**

(Imp.) Originated in Massachusetts about eighteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower, a good plant maker, and is very productive of large, roundish, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of good quality. Ripens medium late, and is of very long season. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the very best medium late sorts for market. This variety you can depend on in every season for lots of large berries. Aroma is the best fertilizer for Sample.

When Quality Counts
Don't Take Chances

USE

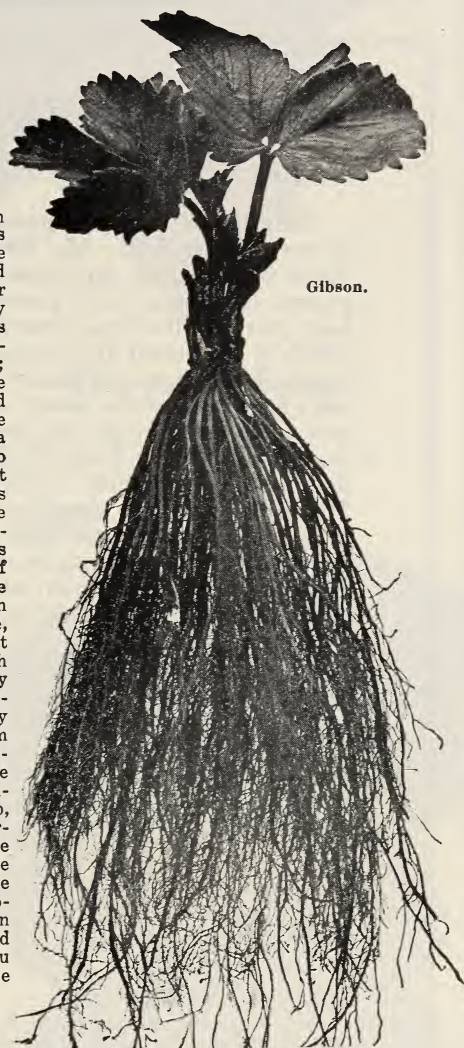
WESTON'S
High Quality
Plants

SAMPLE AND AROMA, THE TWO BEST LATE VARIETIES.

Gibson

The Most Profitable Main Crop Berry

(Per.) For fourteen years the Gibson has been one of the leading market berries grown in Southern Michigan, and during the past eight years is classed as the leader, and is grown more extensively than any other strawberry, except perhaps the Dunlap. Every commission merchant in all the large markets knows the Gibson at sight, and usually reserves them for his fancy and high class trade; even the city housewife has learned that the Gibson is the one best berry for canning and table use, which all goes to prove that the Gibson is really a leader, a quick seller at a fancy price on any market. It also proves to the grower that the Gibson is one of the best varieties for him to grow. These are facts no one can deny if they tell the truth. The plant is an ideal one, extra long rooted, perfectly healthy and one of the most vigorous growers on our farm—always makes plenty of plants for a good fruiting row. Notice the photograph of a single plant of the Gibson on this page. Fruit is large, even in shape, holding its size remarkably well until the last pickings. Color is a glossy dark red which extends clear to the center of the berry. Very firm and of high quality, one of the most productive berries grown, in fact an ideal berry in every way. Commences to ripen medium early and lasts over a long season. The blossoms are rich in pollen which makes it one of the best fertilizing imperfect blossoming varieties. The Gibson, like the Dunlap, will do well and prove very satisfactory wherever planted. Since the introduction of the Gibson we have never detected any difference between it and the Pocomoke, and we believe the only difference is in the name. See photograph of the Gibson in their natural colors on front page of cover. This cluster was picked from our rows and photographed by us. You can easily grow just as nice berries if you use Weston's plants.



WESTON'S GUARANTEE

We guarantee all Strawberry Plants shipped by us to be from new propagating beds, which have never fruited, and to be fresh dug every day for each order we fill; to be absolutely true to name, free from disease and insect pests, packed in the best possible manner in light wire-bound crates, and when delivered to our postmaster or express agent, to be in perfect condition. Our cane or bush plants are all taken from young patches only, and have been inspected three times during the growing season last year, by our Deputy State Inspector, who found them absolutely free from disease of any kind. We believe in safety first, and this is another reason why you should place your orders with Weston, and take no chance of getting diseased or inferior plants.

Premier (Per.)

The Only Early Berry Without a Fault

This is the best real good, all around early berry known at the present time. Mr. Berry Grower, just stop and think about the different early-ripening strawberries that you have grown; how many have proven satisfactory to you? We can hear you say there is something wrong with all of them,—which is an actual fact, except the Premier. Some are not productive, others too small in size, and sour like the Excelsior; still others run down very small in size after the first two or three pickings, and are light in color, like the Bederwood and August Luther; the quality in others is so poor that you feel ashamed to offer them on your home market. The Michael's Early was known by nearly every berry-grower in the United States in years past. They were productive, sweet, and of good quality, but proved too soft, small and light colored for commercial purposes, and we could name many others that have disappeared never to return; but the Premier is here to stay. It has none of the bad points of other early varieties. Its great productiveness, fine quality, large size, beautiful color, firmness and smooth even shape will surprise and delight you; and after you have fruited the Premier you will say as we do, that it has no competitor among the early berries. By placing your order with us, you will be absolutely sure of getting the genuine Premier, the best of all early berries. See illustration in natural colors.

Banister, Mich., April 15, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

My order of plants arrived all O. K. Thanks for good plants and prompt shipment.
P. C. BEEMER.

Ridge Farm, Ill., Feb. 2, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

Please send your catalog to my neighbor, Mr. Hale. He saw the plants I bought of you last season, when they arrived, and has watched them growing, and now he wants some good plants like you sent me for his Spring setting; so I am asking you to mail him your latest catalog.

MRS. OLIVER M. KENDALL.

Brazil, Ind., April 25, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

I received the two crates or plants this A. M. in fine condition. This is the kind of plants I like.
J. W. BENNETT.

Montrose, Colo., April 30, 1922.

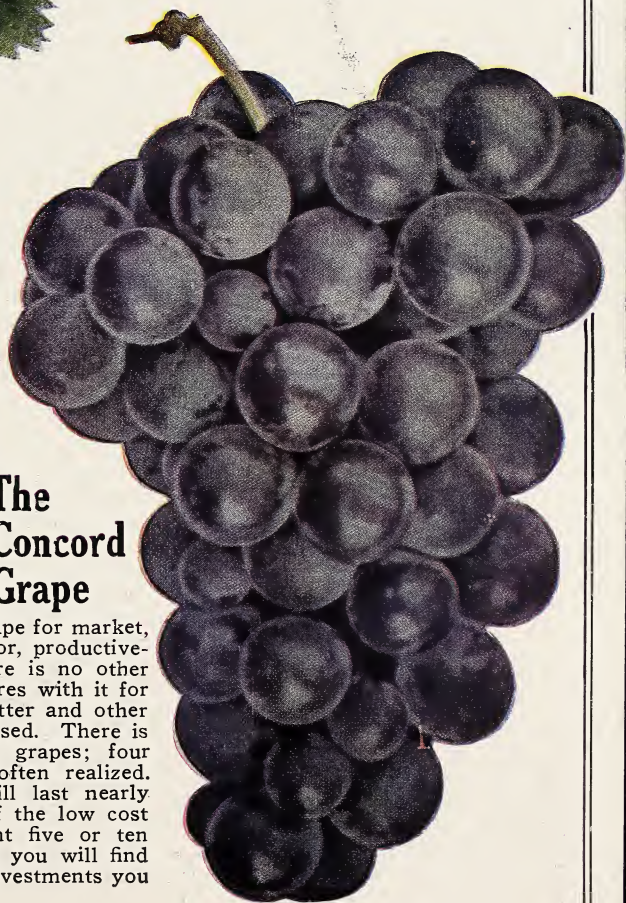
Gentlemen:—

Your plants were received in good shape today; also received some extra Cory Blackberry. Thanks for same. I shall be glad to do more business with you in the future.
E. D. SMITH.



Premier

Largest, firmest, high colored and most productive early strawberry known.



The Concord Grape

The old reliable, the one best grape for market, home use, quality, firmness, color, productiveness, and size of cluster. There is no other blue or black grape that compares with it for wine, marmalade, jelly, grape butter and other purposes for which grapes are used. There is big money made in growing grapes; four hundred dollars per acre is often realized. A vineyard well cared for will last nearly a life time. Take advantage of the low cost of plants this Spring and plant five or ten acres to Concord Grapes. And you will find it the best or one of the best investments you ever made.

Cooper

*The Biggest
Berry Grower*



st
on



The New Cooper Strawberry

The most wonderful strawberry known at the present time, it is larger in size, sweeter and more productive than any berry we ever saw, its enormous size, beautiful color and delicious flavor will cause it to sell for 10 to 12 cents more per quart than fancy berries of other varieties on any market. Nine berries make a layer in a full sized quart box. Note the great productiveness of the plant; every berry will ripen without hollow centers or green tips; it will produce more than five times as many large berries to the row or acre than any other variety, even the last pickings are of real good marketable size. The Cooper is in a class by itself. There are no berries like them and it will pay you big to get started with the Cooper this Spring.

Cooper

The Biggest Berry Grown



The New Cooper Strawberry

The most wonderful strawberry known at the present time, it is larger in size, sweeter and more productive than any berry we ever saw, its enormous size, beautiful color and delicious flavor will cause it to sell for 10 to 12 cents more per quart than fancy berries of other varieties on any market. Nine berries make a layer in a full sized quart box. Note the great productiveness of the plant; every berry will ripen without hollow centers or green tips; it will produce more than five times as many large berries to the row or acre than any other variety, even the last pickings are of real good marketable size. The Cooper is in a class by itself. There are no berries like them and it will pay you big to get started with the Cooper this Spring.





The Early King

THE most satisfactory Red Raspberry for you to grow for market purposes, large in size, very productive, firm and hardy, holds up for days after being picked without losing its bright fresh color, always sells for a fancy price, a vigorous grower and free from disease. You will like the King.

Columbian

In a class by itself, the best Purple Cap of them all.

Cumberland

The best Black Cap known at the present time. A money maker.

Why You Should Grow the Cooper Strawberry

- 1st. Because it's the most productive extra large strawberry known.
- 2nd. Because it's the sweetest and most deliciously flavored of all.
- 3rd. It will yield four to five times as many large berries to the acre as any other kind.
- 4th. It will hold up in size better than others, even to the very last pickings.
- 5th. It will sell quicker and in preference to other varieties on any market on account of its size, beautiful color and delicious flavor.
- 6th. The wonderful root system of the Cooper plants enables them to bring the enormous loads of fruit to maturity in dry seasons and under adverse conditions, where many varieties would almost prove a failure.
- 7th. The Cooper, grown under the hill system, will prove far superior to most other kinds, producing more and larger sized fruit than any other variety we ever saw.
- 8th. By planting the Cooper this spring, you will be keeping right up to the minute in the advancement of horticultural achievements.
- 9th. The first cost of the plants will be forgotten in the satisfaction, pleasure and profit you will receive in growing and marketing the largest and sweetest berries of any one in your section.
- 10th. We honestly believe that within a very short time, when the Cooper berries become better known, there will be a very strong, persistent demand for the fruit by both the wholesaler and retailer, as well as by the better class of consumers, who have waited and longed for a large, sweet berry with a delicious flavor; the Cooper will fill this demand, and a fancy price can always be obtained for them.

It will surely pay you big to be one of the first to place such a large, fancy berry on your home market. Set all the Cooper plants you can this spring, even if only a few hundred in the garden, that your own table may be supplied with the most luscious berries you ever saw or tasted.

We have a good supply of the Cooper plants to offer you this season, and we guarantee every one of them to be the genuine Cooper. We cannot afford to injure our reputation for honesty and fair dealing by shipping plants that are not true to name, or by misrepresenting them in any way. Last season we invited Mr. Emlong (who is the introducer of the Cooper) to inspect our growing plants of this variety, which he did, and pronounced them the genuine Cooper.

The Cooper commences to ripen medium early, and extends over a long season, and the fruit ripens evenly without green tips or hollow centers. The plants are large and extra well rooted, a good, thrifty grower and always makes plenty of plants for a good fruiting row, or will do extra well if grown under the hill system. Mr. Cooper states that he has grown hills that were so large he could hardly get them into a bushel basket, and that such plants would contain 16 to 17 large fruiting stems, and berries that would measure five to six inches in circumference. Mr. Cooper also states that the plants show a wonderful vitality and root system, and that no ordinary drought would affect them; in fact he thinks so much of this berry that he has discarded all other varieties and grows the Cooper exclusively, selling all he can grow in his markets at a fancy price.

Read What Others Say

The introducers of the Cooper state that it is the largest, most productive berry they ever saw, sweet and luscious, the most beautiful berry ever grown, and has a flavor you cannot forget. They also state that they shipped a good many crates of the Cooper to Chicago last season (a distance of 75 miles) and received a dollar more per crate for them than for other varieties they were shipping at the same time. Read what others think of this wonderful berry.

Harbor Springs, Mich., 9-3-22.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the Cooper strawberry, will say that I have watched it fruit since its introduction and this year I especially watched, while fruiting on two neighboring fruit farms and will say that I have faith in it to the extent that I have placed an order with you for 5,000 of the plants for my next spring's setting and that I may increase this order before shipping time. In my estimation the Cooper is the best large productive berry on the market, the size and quality is so good that they sell here on our home market for ten cents per quart above the market price for Dunlap and other common standard varieties. I have had over thirty years of experience in growing strawberries and have tried out nearly all of the new varieties as they have come along, and I honestly believe the Cooper will be generally planted within a few years in home gardens and by commercial growers in preference to other varieties.

W. J. RITTERSKAMP.

18 to 25 Berries Fill a Quart Box

ANDREW HUSS, Buchanan, Mich., who has grown the Cooper for several years, even before its introduction, says that it is the largest, sweetest and most productive strawberry he has ever grown, and that he has grown nearly all leading kinds during the past twenty years; both him and his wife state that they have picked Cooper strawberries where 18 to 25 berries would fill a quart box and that he prefers this berry to all others for his home market and for his own personal use.

Best Flavored Berries She Ever Tasted

MRS. CLARENCE HUSS, Niles, Mich., states she has seen the Cooper strawberry growing and used the fruit on her table and for canning and that they are the best flavored berry she ever tasted and for canning and table use they are excelled by no other variety.

Largest and Sweetest

NEWTON BARNHART, Buchanan, Mich., states that he has seen the Cooper strawberry growing on a neighbor's farm and has sampled the fruit and that they are the largest and sweetest berry he ever saw.



A Field Scene of the Cooper, Taken on One of Our Farms, Showing the Wonderful Plant Growth of This Variety.

COOPER, THE BEST TABLE BERRY KNOWN.



For Big Profits, Plant the Concord

Photograph shows only half a vine of Weston's six year old Concord Grapes. The foliage was removed from one side of the vine to show the wonderful productiveness of this variety. We have 25 acres just like this, and last season the crop sold for nearly \$8,000; and you can do equally as well if you will use Weston's high grade plants. The cuttings are selected from extra heavy producing vines, and the plants are specially grown, so that each plant will produce an immense crop, fully as good or better than the original vine. Such plants have far more value than those selected and grown in a haphazard way.

If you can use 1000 or more Concord Grape plants write us and we will quote you our very lowest wholesale prices. The larger the quantity you can use, the lower the price.

WESTON PLANTS ARE ALWAYS GOOD.

Cherokee, Iowa, April 3, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

You probably do not remember me; however, years ago I bought lots of plants from you for several years, and they were always fine. I am still growing a few berries on the side, and want to try out a few more varieties. So far have tried out 60 different kinds, but none of them so far can come up with the Dunlap.

J. F. SELLERS.

FIRST THE FATHER; THEN THE SON.

Flint, Mich., March 1, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

W. D. Fisher, my father-in-law, purchased plants from you for many years, and was always pleased with your choice plants and courteous treatment. Will you please send me your catalogue, as I shall want some plants this Spring.

G. H. SHUE.

PLANT GRAPES FOR BIG PROFITS.

Grapes

The Grape is a very satisfactory fruit to grow. A vineyard well taken care of should produce a good crop every year for 30 to 40 years; in fact, we know of several vineyards here, planted 35 years ago, that produced an enormous crop last season. You do not have to plant them every few years, like you do most other small fruits. Every farmer should have at least five acres or more into grapes; they will pay him better than any other farm crop he can grow, and they will do just fine on land not suitable for other farm crops, like high, thin, sandy soil, hard, tough clay or rough, hilly land. They can also be grown in the garden, tied up to stakes or a trellis, for covering unsightly fences, trained over an arbor or to cover a large building, and under all conditions they will yield an abundance of delicious fruit. However, if given good care and attention, the profit from five or ten acres would make the profits from all your other farm crops look very small. Michigan produced more grapes last season than she has in many years. Other states also had an enormous crop, and yet the prices ranged higher than at any time during the war. Especially is this true of the Concord, the price steadily advancing from the first pickings until the last, reaching a price of \$80.00 per ton, packed in bushel baskets. There are many instances where growers realized last season five to six hundred dollars per acre from their grapes. You can do equally as well if you get started right by setting Weston's high grade plants, plants that are grown especially to produce the best results. Grape plants are cheaper this season than they have been in many years, and right now is the time you should start as large a vineyard as your circumstances and conditions will permit.



Concord
Grapes.

CONCORD. (Black.) Decidedly the most popular grape in America and deservedly so, as it is very productive, a strong healthy grower, producing large sized, shouldered bunches of very high quality and the best grape known for long distance shipping. Berries are large, juicy, and sweet. It is the one best grape for home use or market. The Concord is the only grape used for making unfermented grape juice and there are thousands of car loads used for this purpose, and within the last three years the wine makers of America have discovered that they can make just as fine a wine from the Concord as they could from the California grapes and about one-half of the crop is used for this purpose, although Volstead and a few other cranks passed a law that the American citizen could only have water to drink and if he lived in a large sized town or city he must pay a tax for the water. All of this goes to show why there is such a heavy demand for this particular grape and why the Concord always sells at the very highest market price and why you should grow the Concord for the main crop. There is no other grape that will net you as much per acre as the Concord year after year for 30 to 40 years, they ripen late and the harvest would come after all other farm crops are taken care of and those who plant Concord now will reap rich harvests, and many of them in the near future, besides greatly increasing the value of your property. Good, thrifty, well rooted one-year-old plants are the best and cheapest to use in starting a vineyard. It only requires 550 plants to set an acre; arrange to set as many acres as you can, it's a good investment.

MOORE'S EARLY. (Black.) There are very few early grapes that will prove satisfactory to the average grower for market purposes, most of them blossom so early that the late frosts catch them, and some of them are not very productive and all of the real early kinds are of very poor quality. The Moore's Early ripens in between the real early kinds and the Concord, about 18 or 20 days ahead of the Concord and is the first and only early grape that is of good quality, the bunches are large, even and compact with heavy bloom, hardy, productive and a good shipper. They are the best of all early grapes and you will like them.

NIAGARA. (White.) This is the leading and best white grape of them all, berry and bunch large and compact, sweet, high in quality and of very pleasing flavor, in color it is a greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, the skin is thin, but very tough, holds up well on long distance shipping, best white grape for table use and makes a splendid wine too. We have a fine lot of extra good one-year vines for you this spring, so be sure to include some of the Niagara in your order, you will be delighted with this grape.

Blackberries

The culture of the blackberry is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil 6½ by 3 feet. They should be topped about 2½ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than five canes grow to the hill. The last six seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove

satisfactory on a dry sandy soil or high, rolling land.

ELDORADO. This is undoubtedly one of the finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is one of the hardiest blackberries in cultivation. It is very productive and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to other varieties. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the department of Agriculture at Washington. Canes very vigorous, hardy, yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen together; are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. There is a big shortage of Eldorado plants this season. Place your orders early.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberries are larger and longer in shape than any blackberry, sweeter and milder in flavor, excellent for table use, jams, etc. They ripen very early, commencing when Red Raspberries are about half gone, the bulk of the crop being harvested before other Blackberries start to ripen. Last season the entire crop was marketed at \$4.00 per 16-quart crate and up. They are very productive and a profitable crop to grow. There are two methods of growing the Dewberry, which has a trailing habit. Set the plants three feet apart in the row, with rows six feet apart. Allow them to grow along the row in their natural way, removing all the new growth until after blooming time, and then allowing only enough new vines to grow to provide for the next year's crop, and at the same time shade the ripening fruit. In this way they will ripen earlier than they would tied up



Lucretia Dewberries.

to wires or stakes, the whole crop being grown in nature's own way down among the dewy leaves unexposed to strong rays of the summer sun. Controlling the new growth each season does away with stakes, or posts and wire. Another method is to use short posts and wire, tying the fruiting wood up to the wire, allowing the new growth to lie on the ground during the summer. Cut out the old wood soon after harvesting the crop. Grown in this way the fruit is much easier to pick, but is more apt to sun scald. Dewberries are not as hardy as other kinds of Blackberries, and in the north should be mulched for winter protection. There are not enough Lucretia Dewberry plants grown to meet the demand; our own supply is limited, so place your orders very early.

ELDORADO, THE ONE BEST BLACKBERRY.

The Cory Thornless Blackberry

This berry originated near Jamestown, California, up in one of the mountain passes near the snow line, and has been propagated and grown commercially in California for several years and has become a standard variety in that State. It has been tested in many parts of the United States with very satisfactory results. It is not hardy here in Michigan and needs some Winter protection like the Dewberries. They should be covered with straw, wild hay, coarse straw manure or litter of some kind late in the Fall before hard freezing commences, and they will come out in the Spring like the Dewberry ready to bear a big crop of fine luscious berries. The canes are much larger than the Dewberry and attain a length of 10 to 15 feet. Its foliage and fruit is entirely distinct from any

of the Dewberry family. The best way to grow them is to set short posts and run a wire on top of the posts, tying the canes up to this wire. Remove from the wire in the Fall and cover them, tying them up again in the Spring after danger of freezing is over, and the crop of fruit you will get will more than repay for all your trouble. Four hundred crates per acre was realized from this variety in their home State last season. We have grown them for the past three years, and find they are in every way superior to any of Dewberry family. They are more than three times as vigorous as any Dewberry, and the canes are free of thorns which makes the picking of the fruit easy and a pleasure. The fruit is much larger and longer than any Dewberry or Blackberry, and is almost seedless which makes it far superior to any other Dewberry or Blackberry for table use, canning, preserving, jams, jelly, and pies. Wine made from this berry is just simply delicious. This variety ripens earlier than any Blackberry or Dewberry and sells on the market for higher prices. The berry is jet black in color and is plenty firm enough to carry in good shape to distant markets. It has a very pleasing flavor similar to the wild Blackberry. Very few people eat Dewberries and Blackberries on account of the irritating quality of the seeds and acidity of the fruit, except once or twice at the beginning of the season, but they will continue to eat the Cory Blackberry just as long as it is on the market, and there is a good reason for this, as it is nearly seedless, very high in quality and of pleasing flavor which appeals to them.

The plant should be set for garden use six feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart and for field culture a foot further apart in the row and between the rows. The seemingly high price for the plants undoubtedly deters many people from planting this variety for commercial purposes, but the initial cost should not be figured too soon when starting, no matter whether you are going to seed to Alfalfa, Grain, or set out an orchard or start in live stock. The best you can get to start with, will be the most profitable in the end. One real good cow eats less, and is far more profitable than three poor ones, and it is so with the Cory Blackberry, the largest, sweetest, and most profitable berry to grow and if you look at it in the right way the plants are very reasonable in price. They propagate from the tips of the canes like the Dewberry and Black Raspberry and by starting with a dozen plants you can grow enough plants within a few years to set out several acres of this wonderful berry for commercial use. Be sure and add a few plants of the Cory to your order this Spring.



Red Raspberries

Any well underdrained soil that will grow a good crop of potatoes, will grow red Raspberries to perfection. They should be planted three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart. Keep them in hills as much as possible, allowing from five to six canes to the hill. They seldom need cutting back, unless on very rich soil. Cut out the old wood as soon as the crop is harvested, remove from the field and burn. Give good, clean cultivation and results in both yield and price will surprise you. Prices averaged last season around \$5.00 per twelve-quart crate. Red Raspberries well cared for, will last for seven or eight years and one acre will bring in more clear money than four acres of potatoes, corn or wheat. There is a noticeable scarcity of plants this season all over the United States, and we advise placing orders very early.

CUTHBERT. Introduced 41 years ago and still holds first place, as it always has, for home use, or near markets. It is the largest in size and higher in quality than any other Red Raspberry. Very productive and fairly firm, and hardy. The fruit is conical in shape and of a bright crimson color. Ripens late, after other kinds are half or two-thirds gone. Truly a very satisfactory berry to grow.

EARLY KING. Here is a good, clean, vigorous grower, entirely free from all disease and exceptionally hardy and productive. Fruit large, extra firm and of a very bright crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Ripens medium early and has a long season. The large size and its very bright color will cause this berry to sell for fancy prices on any market and there is no question but what it is the best berry for long distance shipping and cold climates.

ERSKINE PARK. This is a new everbearing red raspberry, originated at Lee, Mass., said to be a seedling of the Cuthbert. It is not quite as productive as the St. Regis, but always bears a satisfactory crop, perfectly hardy, a strong grower but makes less plants than other red varieties. Fruit is large and high in quality, very firm and of good color, claimed by many growers in the East to be the best of all everbearers. Needs a rich, moist soil and good care for best results. Our supply of plants is limited, send in your orders early.

St. Regis Everbearing

This Everbearer has become very popular in many sections of the country, and is one of the few recent introductions that has turned out to be as good as the originator claimed for it. They

are a strong grower of iron-clad hardiness, and very productive. Fruit is large, firm, and of good color; it will carry a long distance and arrive in good shape. Give the St. Regis good care and thorough cultivation clear through the season, and it will bear a good crop in the spring, commencing to ripen very early and has a long season. The new growth each year will bear a second crop in the fall, and the same canes that bear in the fall

will produce a big crop again the following spring. The fall crop is never as heavy as the spring crop, but results are usually satisfactory, as the fruit in the fall always sells for twice to three times as much as it does in the spring. All things considered, you will find the St. Regis a satisfactory berry to grow.



St. Regis
Raspberries.

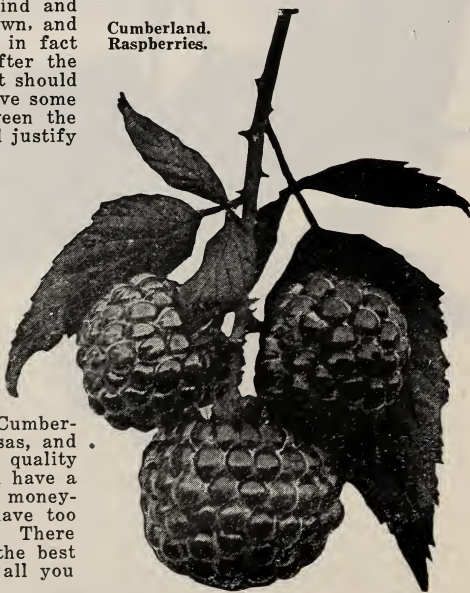


Kansas Raspberries.

Black Raspberries

Black or Purple Raspberries will grow and do just fine on sand, loam, or clay soils, in fact any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes is suitable for the Raspberry. They are well suited for planting in young orchards, as partial shade is no hindrance to growth or productiveness. Set the plants 3 feet apart in the row, with rows 5 feet apart. As soon as the harvest is over each year, cut out the canes that have borne fruit as close to the ground as possible, remove from the field and burn. When the new growth each year has attained a height of 30 inches, pinch or cut off an inch from the top of the cane. This will cause the cane to throw out lateral branches, and when these branches have grown 30 inches long, clip off the tip ends with a sharp knife. This will cause the wood to harden up for Winter, and when pruned in this way they are easier to hoe and cultivate, and the wind and heavy snow are not so apt to break them down, and do not need to be tied to stakes or wires, in fact no supports of any kind are necessary. After the first year three to four new canes are all that should be allowed to grow from each hill. If you have some fine stable manure to spare, spread it between the raspberry rows every two years. Results will justify all the time and expense.

CUMBERLAND. This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor of plant growth and is as hardy as any known variety; grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of the great rollicking fellows seen in baskets or crates a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just follows Kansas, and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money-seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large an acreage of this great money maker. There is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all round black cap ever introduced. Plant all you can of them this spring.

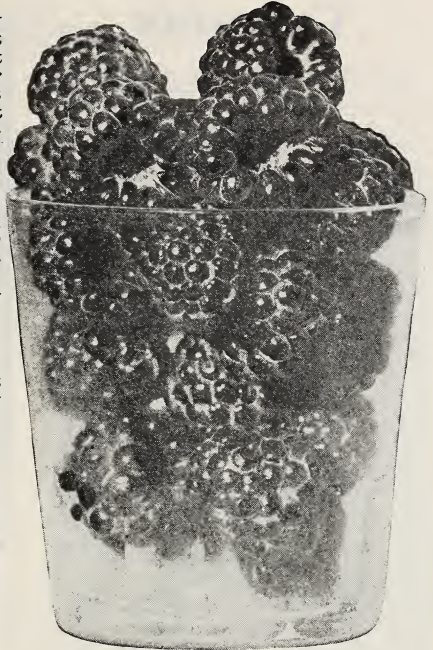
Cumberland.
Raspberries.

CUMBERLAND, THE ONE BEST BLACK CAP.

COLUMBIA. (Purple Cap.) This variety is remarkable for vigor and productiveness. It will yield at least a third more than the most productive Black Raspberry. It is also hardier than any of the Black Caps. It propagates from the tips the same as Black Caps. Fruit is large and somewhat conical in shape, of excellent quality, having a distinct flavor of its own; the color is a dark red when ripe, bordering on purple; it is not as firm as black caps, but will stand shipping nicely to near markets and sells at same prices as Black Raspberries. Commences to ripen late about with the Gregg and has a long season; the best of all for canning, preserves, and jams. Plants are scarce; order early. It will pay you big to plant a few acres of this variety.

KANSAS. The one best black cap of mid-season. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive, of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

PLUM FARMER. This is a good stocky, thrifty growing variety, with clean, bright foliage. Introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York state, some twenty years ago, and has been steadily growing in favor until it has gained an enviable reputation among the Black Cap family. Its season of ripening is early, and it is of short season, usually ripening the entire crop within a week. Fruit is large, firm, and of high quality, thick meated, and in fact one of the best all around early Black-Caps we know of. It is as productive as any of the Black Caps and sells for high prices, as it is one of the first on the market.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Why You Should Buy Weston's Plants

We have the nicest lot of Black Raspberry plants this year that we have ever grown, and all are from young patches, one to three years old. There are over 200,000 of them, and not a diseased plant in the lot. We do not grow Raspberries for the fruit, but for plants only. All the fruiting canes are mowed off close to the ground in the early spring, thus allowing all the vitality of the Mother plant to be used in producing vigorous, healthy canes, from which the young plants are grown. In this way we always get larger and heavier rooted plants than if the Mother plant was allowed to produce a heavy crop of fruit. Every one of our plants are extra heavy rooted, and are sure to grow. Be sure to place your order for some of these choice plants this Spring. The price is very reasonable for such high grade stock, and you will find the Black Raspberry a very profitable and satisfactory crop to grow. Should you need a large number of these plants, write us, stating the variety wanted and the quantity, and we will quote you our wholesale price on them.

ORDER YOUR RASPBERRY PLANTS EARLY.

Currants

Owing to the great demand for jellies and other cooking purposes the demand usually exceeds the supply, forcing a high market price. The currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to grow them to perfection, plant in deep, rich soil and give good annual pruning and cultivation. Set the plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet apart.

PERFECTION. This variety is said to be a cross of Fay's and the White Grape currant. It is high in quality, and very productive, a vigorous grower and one of the most profitable to grow for either home or market. Fruit is large, and hangs on well after becoming dead ripe.

LONDON MARKET. This is the leading market variety in nearly all of the Central and Northern States. A good strong grower and perfectly hardy, will give perfect satisfaction wherever grown and on most any kind of soil, but all Currants and Gooseberries will produce the best results if planted on a rich, medium loamy soil. This variety holds its foliage late and is not so liable to the attacks of the Currant worm as other varieties, the bunch and berry is large, easily picked and will hang on the bushes for a long time after becoming ripe. It has a bright red color and excellent quality. Very productive and is considered the best Currant for home use, as well as for market purposes. We know you will be pleased with this Currant, plant all you can of them this spring.

WILDER. This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, is especially adapted to the Northern states and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experiment stations speak very highly of the Wilder; some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants.



Perfection Currants.

Gooseberries

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Probably the best soil for the Gooseberry is a medium heavy, loamy soil. However, they will prove very satisfactory on a rich, sandy soil.

DOWNING. We had so many calls for Gooseberry plants last season that we were sold out early. However, this season we have a larger stock of plants, but advise early orders. The Downing according to our judgment, is the best for general planting or for the garden and home use. This variety is a pale yellowish green in color, large in size and good quality. The bush is an American or native seedling, not an English sort. Order early.



Downing Gooseberries.

Asparagus

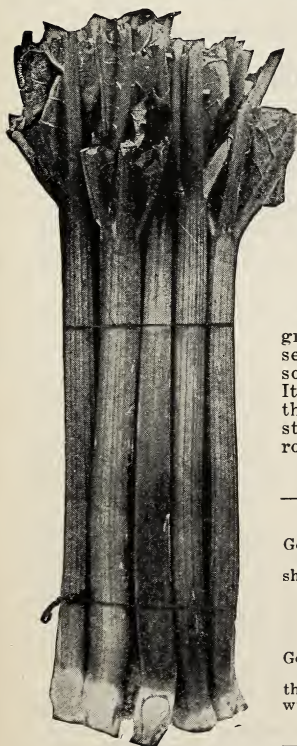
Start Your Asparagus Patch This Year

Asparagus is a very popular early vegetable coming as it does so very early in the spring before other vegetables are ready. It is really a luxury as well as being very profitable for market purposes. An acre or so will return a handsome profit every year after it is once established if well taken care of. Select a piece of moist, rich, mellow soil and plow under all the well-rotted barnyard manure you can, plowing eight or nine inches deep. Then disc the ground thoroughly and finish up with smoothing harrow. Plant in rows three and one-half inches deep with the crown $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface of the soil. Give thorough, clean culture every year. Roots should be set 20 inches apart in the row with rows 3 feet apart. About September 15th mow off the tops, remove from field and burn. Mulch each row in the fall with well-rotted barnyard manure. In the early spring remove the coarsest of the mulch and again hoe and cultivate the same as for other crops. Use plenty of manure each season as asparagus is a great feeder and must have a rich soil to produce best results. It is also a lover of salt, and a top dressing of four or five hundred pounds per acre spread broadcast will be found very beneficial. We have selected Palmetto and Conover's Colossal as the most valuable sorts

for either home use or market. They are the earliest, largest, and best quality of any we know of. We have a large stock of roots which will run extra good. Make the wife and family happy by planting that asparagus bed this spring. Right now is the time to order.



Asparagus



Rhubarb

Rhubarb

LINNAEUS. (Genuine). Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like asparagus, and a deep soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning purposes. Comes very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavily with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

Our Rhubarb Roots Are Extra Choice—None Better.

Lafayette, Ind., April 5, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

We have received our shipment of plants, and everything in fine shape, and we are well satisfied with your fine plants.

FRY BROTHERS CO.

Rockford, Ill., May 11, 1922.

Gentlemen:—

I write to tell you that my order of plants arrived in fine shape. Thank you very much. You have certainly been very generous, and I will try and see that you don't lose by it.

MRS. ALFRED S. WRIGHT.

PALMETTO AND LINNAEUS BEST FOR HOME USE.



Field of Aroma on one of our Farms.

General Information

The express service is now much better than at any time since the beginning of the war, and is the safest and best way to have your plants shipped, except small orders which can be sent cheaper by Parcel Post.

Don't forget to sign your name and full address on all orders and letters. We received 35 orders last season with no name signed to them, while there were hundreds of others with the name written so poorly that no one could make it out, so when you sign your name this season to an order or letter, **write it plainly**. We can guess at what you want in the letter or order, but we cannot guess what your name is.

Remember when making up your order that you are only entitled to the thousand rate when 500 or more of one kind is ordered, not two or three different kinds to make up the amount of 500. By remembering this and writing your name plainly, much valuable time and annoyance can be saved for both of us.

You will notice that we have dropped from our list several varieties of strawberries and four raspberries. The reason for this is that other and better kinds are demanded, and another season we shall weed out two or three more varieties. A long list of varieties is always more or less confusing to the average buyer. Generally speaking, the different varieties of small fruits that do extra well in the southern half of Michigan, will do equally as well in most all the states North of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers as well as in most of the Eastern and Western States. So if you live in any of these states you can look for good results by using any of the varieties in our list.

One mistake the average strawberry grower makes is in ordering too many different varieties. At harvest time he discovers his error, he finds that it is considerable bother to keep each variety separate, and that many of the kinds do not look well if packed together, some being a real dark red, others a light red, while some are nearly round, other kinds are long in shape, also some varieties average much larger in size than others, and if packed together do not sell as well as if they were packed up separate. Eggs are the same, one color and nearly of a size, sell at a premium over mixed lots. Hence you will get better results from one to three varieties than from a large number.

To the amateur and those who are undecided what varieties of strawberries to plant, we would suggest any of the following, and believe you will be more than pleased with results. Early ripening—Premier, Charles I. Mid-season—Cooper, Gibson, Dunlap. Late—Aroma, Sample and Brandywine. The Everbearing varieties, Progressive and Champion, are extra good, and will prove satisfactory to those who plant them.

The Everbearers are always among the first to ripen in the spring, and always sell for high prices because they are on the market early. If weather is not too dry they will commence producing another crop about August 15th and continue bearing until October 1st to 15th. However, from years of experience in growing the Everbearers we have found the first crop, that is, the crop produced the same season the plants are set, to be the most satisfactory.

There are three essentials absolutely necessary for best results in growing the Everbearers. A rich, moist, sandy loamy soil; extra early setting of the plants, and keeping the blossom stems cut off from the time the plants are set to about July 1st. If this is done you can expect a paying crop of fruit between August 15th to October 25th. Ninety per cent of the few who claim the Everbearers are no good, are those who only planted 25 to 100 plants. The birds and the children picked the berries as soon as they turned red, which of course left none for the balance of the family, so Pa and Ma wrote us and told their neighbors that the Everbearers were no good. Now if Pa had planted one or more acres of the Everbearers, there would have been enough berries for the birds and the whole family and several hundred crates for the market. Now listen. 12-quart crates of strawberries sold on the open market in Chicago and other large cities during September and October for \$6.00 to \$8.00 per crate. Just stop and figure it out, even at \$6.00 per crate one week's shipping would bring in more clear money than any farmer could get from two acres of wheat, corn, hay, or any other farm crops, but the berry season lasts from six to eight weeks, so figure it over again, take even half the number, 25 crates per week for only six weeks and you have 150 crates, which at \$6.00 per crate would be \$900.00. Three hundred dollars would more than cover all expenses and you have \$600.00 left, still nearly triple what any two acres of farm products would net you. And mind you this is a mighty low estimate. Then why not arrange to plant two to five acres of the Everbearers this spring. It's not much more work to grow them than any other farm crop and there is three times the money in it for you.

There are not half enough berries grown to supply the ever increasing demand. There was a good crop of berries everywhere last season, yet you did not hear of any of the markets being glutted with them, and we have every reason to believe that all kinds of small fruits will continue to sell for high prices for several years to come, and we advise you to plant as many acres to small fruits as your circumstances will permit; and we hope you will take advantage of our low prices and plant a larger acreage, and you will find it to be the best investment you have made in years.

Read the testimonials given in this catalogue; they are genuine and the full address is given. Notice the testimonials in the other fellow's catalogue and see if the full address is given, usually the town or State is left out. Such testimonials have no value, and anyone could write enough of such testimonials to fill a book larger than the old family Bible. When you place your order with us for plants, you do not have to help pay for any traveling salesman's salary and expenses or agent's commission, or premiums. We simply give you full value in good reliable plants at a reasonable price. A part of our plants are grown on new land, but none of them have a pedigree that we know of. We are members of the American Association of Nurserymen and we are proud of it. This Association stands for high principles, truth, honesty, and a fair and square deal between man and man, in fact a safeguard to you when you buy from one of its members.

Please take another look at the photograph of Gibson on the front cover. Could you ask for anything better in strawberries? There were thousands of crates of this variety shipped from Bridgman last season, that looked just as good as those shown in the photograph. The berries shown are the genuine Gibson and were picked from our own vines and photographed by us. If there is one berry above all others which will give general satisfaction in the Central and Northern States, it is the Gibson, and you will make no mistake in planting heavily of this variety. Right now, when you have finished reading these pages, is the proper time to mail us your order for the different kinds of plants wanted. We will reserve the plants for you, shipping them at the proper time to plant, or on your own shipping date.

The growing of small fruits is very similar to the growing of other farm crops. All that is required is a suitable piece of land rich enough to grow a crop of potatoes or corn, good plants, and a supply of common horse sense. For best results the plants should be set very early in the spring, just as early as the ground can be worked, in fact make it a rule to set the small fruit plants before any of the other farm crops are planted. A sandy, loamy soil can always be worked much earlier and is more suitable for the growing of small fruits than a clay soil, especially so with strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Use only the best high quality plants obtainable and remember you can always buy such plants from the Weston Nursery. Never buy cheap plants. The man who says he will buy his plants from the Nursery offering him the lowest price, never has or never will make a success of fruit growing. Use good judgment in handling and setting the plants, as your whole prospect for a crop of fruit may be ruined by the carelessness of the hired man or the children; be on the job yourself and see that the work is done right. Read how to set the plants right on page 8. Cultivate and hoe the plants often; in fact, keep the patch clean and free from weeds and grass, and results will be very satisfactory. Never set small fruit plants in the summer or fall if it can possibly be avoided, as there is very little, if anything, gained by planting out of season, besides you would be working right square against nature's laws. No one ever made a success of anything who continually violates nature's laws. **Nature's own time for starting a new growth is in the early spring, hence this is the best and proper time to do your planting.**

Prices for 1923

These prices are for plants packed and delivered to the Express Company or Postoffice at Bridgman, Michigan, transportation to be paid for by the purchaser. Fifty to 150 of one variety at the hundred rate; 500 or more of one variety at the thousand rate. For Parcel Post rates see page 6.

Strawberry Early Varieties

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 200	Per 300	Per 400	Per 1000
Premier (Per.)	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$7.00
Howard 17 (Per.)	.65	1.75	2.70	3.60	4.40	10.00
Charles I (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00

Mid-Season Varieties.

Gibson (Per.)	.50	.90	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Eaton (Per.)	.75	1.50	2.45	3.35	4.15	10.00
Magic Gem (Per.)	.75	1.50	2.45	3.35	4.15	10.00
Dr. Burrill (Per.)	.50	.85	1.40	1.90	2.40	5.00
Dunlap (Per.)	.50	.85	1.40	1.90	2.40	5.00
Wm. Belt (Per.)	.50	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00
Bun Special (Per.)	.75	1.75	3.00	4.00	5.00	12.00
Cooper (Per.)	1.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.50	20.00

Late Varieties

Aroma (Per.)	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	6.00
Sample (Imp.)	.50	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00	7.00
Brandywine (Per.)	.50	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00
Kellogg's Prize (Imp.)	.65	1.50	2.40	3.25	4.00	9.00

Everbearing Strawberry

Progressive (Per.)	.75	2.00	3.75	5.25	6.25	15.00
Champion (Per.)	.75	2.50	4.50	6.50	8.50	20.00

Red and Black Raspberry

Cumberland (Black)	.75	2.00	3.75	5.50	6.50	15.00
Kansas (Black)	.75	2.00	3.75	5.50	6.50	15.00
Plum Farmer (Black)	1.00	2.25	4.25	5.75	6.75	15.00
Columbian (Purple)	1.25	4.50	8.50	12.00	15.00	30.00
Cuthbert (Red)	1.00	2.50	4.50	6.75	8.00	20.00
Early King (Red)	1.00	2.50	4.50	6.75	8.00	20.00
St. Regis (Everbearing)	1.50	4.00	7.00	10.00	12.50	30.00
Erskine Park (Everbearing)	1.50					

Blackberry

Eldorado	1.65	5.00	9.25	12.75	15.00	35.00
Cory	.6	for \$3.00; 12 for \$5.00; 25 for \$9.00; 50 for \$16.50				

Dewberry

Lucretia	1.50	4.00	7.00	10.00	12.50	30.00
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Asparagus Roots

Palmetto or Conover's	.50	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	7.00
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		Per 6	Per 12	Per 25	Per 100
RHUBARB ROOTS1 year large	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$8.00
CURRENTS—Perfection1 year	1.75	3.00	5.50	20.00
" London Market	.....1 year	1.40	2.40	4.50	15.00
" London Market	.....2 year	1.75	3.00	5.50	20.00
GOOSEBERRY—Downing	.....2 year	1.75	3.00	5.00	18.00
" Downing	.....1 year	1.50	2.00	3.00	10.00
GRAPES—Concord	.....2 yr., No. 1	\$0.30	1.50	2.00	3.00
" Concord	.....1 yr., No. 1	.15	.70	1.00	1.50
" Concord	.....1 yr., No. 2	.10	.50	.75	1.00
" Moore's Early	.....1 yr., No. 1	.30	1.50	2.50	4.00
" Moore's Early	.....1 yr., No. 2	.20	.90	1.50	2.50
" Moore's Early	.....2 yr., No. 1	.35	2.00	3.00	5.00
" Niagara	.....1 yr., No. 1	.30	1.50	2.50	4.00
" Niagara	.....1 yr., No. 2	.20	.90	1.50	2.50

Big Discount for Early Orders

On all orders placed before March 15th, we will allow a cash discount from list prices of ten per cent, cash in full to accompany same. On extra large orders write us for special discount.

A. R. WESTON & CO., Bridgman, Michigan

Amount Enclosed \$.....

Name R. D. No.

Postoffice P. O. Box.....

State _____ **Street** _____

County **Freight Station**

Express Office
(If different from Postoffice.)

Ship by _____ On or about _____ 192_____
(State here how to forward.)

Date of Order192.....

[illegible]

Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalogue, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something as good and as near like variety ordered as possible, or return your money, for stock that we may be out of.

Answer

Read What Others Say About the Champion

Gentlemen:—

Will say that I am very well pleased with the Champion, and do not believe there was a time last year but what the Champion had more berries on than the Progressive. The plants I bought last year did very well considering the dry weather; expect to set all the plants I have, and will probably need 500 more.

Salisbury, Md., Mar. 10, 1922.

Respectfully yours,
M. S. PRYOR.

Gentlemen:—

From the 500 Champion plants received in April, I have sold 73 quarts, which net me \$27.00, besides having all we wanted for home use, and the vines are still full of berries and blossoms. They have proven very satisfactory.

Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 3, 1922.

Very truly yours,
R. M. TELSCHOW.

Gentlemen:—

The Champion Strawberry plants purchased last Spring have done very well, considering the dry weather we had in this part of the country. The Champion is a better berry than the Progressive, and I am glad you have so good a berry.

Rome, Ill., Oct. 24, 1922.

Yours very truly,
JOHN W. KUNTZ.

ORIGINATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

State of Michigan, Berrien County.

Edward L. Lubke, of County of Berrien and State of Michigan, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that—

We have picked in 169 days, 352 sixteen-quart cases, or 5,632 quarts of Champion Everbearing Strawberries from one acre. This record was made in 223 days from the time the plants were set, Spring 1920, until November 14th, 1920, without irrigation of any kind. Our Strawberries averaged us \$5.85 per 16-qt. case. Total income from this acre was \$2,059.20 in 129 days. A record from one row, 280 plants, we picked 151 quarts, and have picked as high as 43 ripe berries from one plant at a time. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., has no record that has exceeded this one, from one acre without irrigation. We were awarded first prize in Berrien County, for picking the most strawberries to the acre in 1920.

1921

In 1921 the Champion withstood a country-wide drought, with practically no rainfall. But in spite of this they have done fairly good. We commenced to pick July 10th from one and one-half acres, on our farm, and picked 238 sixteen-quart cases up to Nov. 1st. These were all picked from Spring settings in April, 1921.

And further this deponent says not.

EDW. L. LUBKE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of

November, A. D. 1921.

E. Bert Wear, Notary Public.

My Commission expires October 20, 1924.

Gentlemen:—

The 100 Champion Strawberry plants I purchased last Spring did just fine. Had a couple of pickings of fine berries every week all Summer, and there are a lot of berries and blossoms on them yet; and I believe the Champion is a success.

Alma, Mich., Nov. 1, 1922.

Yours truly,
MRS. J. A. WILLS.

Gentlemen:—

In regard to the Champion Strawberry plants I purchased last Spring, will say that they have done well, and that I never saw strawberry plants before that were such heavy and persistent bearers. Many of the young plants fruit before their roots become fastened in the ground, and I think the Champion Strawberry is well named.

Burbank, Calif., Oct. 21, 1922.

Yours very truly,
H. W. FAIRBANKS.

Gentlemen:—

I have fruited both the Champion and Progressive, and I find the Champion very productive; will beat the Progressive two to one, producing berries.

Knox, Ind., Nov. 4, 1922.

Yours truly,
CHAS. BREMS.

Champion



The Champion is larger in size, more productive and a better plant maker than Progressive; the most satisfactory everbearer, the Champion of them all.

Bun Special

Here is another real good new variety, very productive, high in quality, firm and of a beautiful, medium dark glossy red in color. A berry you will feel proud of.





Dr. Burrill

The Million Dollar Strawberry

This is a new variety introduced a few years ago by the Kellogg Co., of Three Rivers, Mich., and originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois. The introducer claims it is a scientific cross of Senator Dunlap and the Crescent, with all the best quality of both embodied in one; a marvel of productiveness, quality, color, size and firmness, which is seldom found in any one variety. The fruit is large; of high quality, very firm and of a beautiful even shape and a medium dark, glossy red in color, with bright yellow seeds and green calyx, making a most beautiful combination that pleases the eye and commands the very highest price on the market. The foliage is a beautiful dark green in color, the leaf tissues are tough, insuring its entire freedom from all leaf spots. It is also a good plant maker, always making enough plants for the hedge or matted row system. It has a heavy root system and will stand as much dry weather as any other variety we know of. Its blossoms are large, hardy and well developed and very rich in pollen; blooms over a long season, making it an ideal pollinizer for pistillate varieties. Commences to ripen early and extends over a long season. This is one of the best all round berries on our list, so be sure to include the Dr. Burrill in your order this spring; we know you will be pleased with them.

\$5.00

Per 1000

Why Pay More?

Weston's Plants are the Genuine Dr. Burrill